

## § 9.90

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

westerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the R9W/R10W range line;

(3) Thence south along the R9W/R10W range line approximately 2.75 miles to the center of the Umpqua River; thence along a straight line in an easterly direction approximately 6.25 miles to the intersection of range line R8W/R9W with the center of the Umpqua River; thence south along range line R8W/R9W approximately 3.5 miles to its intersection with township line T22S/T23S;

(4) Thence southeast approximately 8.5 miles along a straight line to the intersection of township line T23S/T24S with range line R7W/R8W; thence south along the R7W/R8W range line approximately 8 miles to its intersection with the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a southeasterly direction in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles toward the intersection of township line T25S/T26S with range line R6W/R7W, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(5) Thence in a southerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the intersection of township line T27S/T28S with range line R7W/R8W; thence in a southwesterly direction in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles toward the intersection of township line T28S/T29S with range line R8W/R9W, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence south along the 1,000-foot contour line to its intersection with township line T29S/T30S;

(6) Thence east along township line T29S/T30S approximately .33 miles, rejoining the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a northerly and eventually a southerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line past the town of Riddle on the “Medford” map to range line R6W/R7W; thence south along the R6W/R7W range line approximately .5 miles back to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(7) Thence in an easterly, westerly, and eventually a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to a point approximately 3.5 miles east of Dillard, where the contour line crosses Interstate Highway 5 on the “Roseburg” map; thence northeast along Interstate Highway 5 approximately .25 mile, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally northeasterly, southeasterly, northwesterly, and eventually a northeast-

erly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line past the town of Idleyld Park to the R2W/R3W range line;

(8) Thence north along range line R2W/R3W approximately 1.75 miles to the T25S/T26S township line; thence west along township line T25S/T26S approximately .25 mile, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line up the valley of Calapooya Creek to the R3W/R4W range line; thence north along range line R3W/R4W approximately 2.25 miles, back to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(9) Thence in a westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the T23S/T24S township line; thence east along the T23S/T24S township line approximately 2.75 miles to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to its intersection with the Douglas/Lane County line; thence north along the Douglas/Lane County line approximately .75 mile to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-170, 49 FR 12246, Mar. 29, 1984]

### § 9.90 Willamette Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Willamette Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Willamette Valley viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. Oregon maps scaled 1:250,000. They are entitled:

(1) “Vancouver,” Location Diagram NL 10-8, 1958 (revised 1974).

(2) “Salem,” Location Diagram NL 10-11, 1960 (revised 1977).

(3) “Roseburg,” Location Diagram NL 10-2, 1958 (revised 1970).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Willamette Valley viticultural area is located in the northwestern part of Oregon, and is bordered on the north by the Columbia River, on the west by the Coast Range Mountains, on the south by the Calapooya Mountains, and on the east by the Cascade Mountains, encompassing approximately 5,200 square miles (3.3 million acres). The exact boundaries of the viticultural area, based on landmarks and points of reference found on the approved maps, are as follows: From the beginning point at

the intersection of the Columbia/Multnomah County line and the Oregon/Washington State line;

(1) West along the Columbia/Multnomah County line 8.5 miles to its intersection with the Washington/Multnomah County line;

(2) South along the Washington County line 5 miles to its intersection with the 1,000 foot contour line;

(3) Northwest (15 miles due northwest) along the 1,000 foot contour line to its intersection with State Highway 47, .5 mile north of "Tophill";

(4) Then, due west from State Highway 47 one-quarter mile to the 1,000 foot contour line, continuing south and then southwest along the 1,000 foot contour line to its intersection with the Siuslaw National Forest (a point approximately 43 miles south and 26 miles west of "Tophill"), one mile north of State Highway 22;

(5) Due south 6.5 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line on the Lincoln/Polk County line;

(6) Continue along the 1,000 foot contour line (approximately 23 miles) east, south, and then west, to a point where the Polk County line is intersected by the Lincoln/Benton County line;

(7) South along Lincoln/Benton County line, 11 miles to its intersection with the Siuslaw National Forest line;

(8) East along the Siuslaw National Forest line six miles, and then south along the Siuslaw National Forest line six miles to State Highway 34 and the 1,000 foot contour line;

(9) South along the 1,000 foot contour line to its intersection with Township line T17S/T18S (31 miles southwest, and one mile west of State Highway 126);

(10) East along T17S/T18S 4.5 miles to Range line R6W/R7W, south along this range line 2.5 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(11) Southeast along the 1,000 foot contour line to R5W/R6W (approximately six miles); southeast from this point eight miles to the intersection of R4W/R5W and T19S/T20S;

(12) East along T19S/T20S 1.5 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(13) Following the 1,000 foot contour line north around Spencer Butte, and then south to a point along the Lane/Douglas County line one-half mile north of Interstate Highway 99;

(14) South along the Lane/Douglas County line 1.25 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(15) Following the 1,000 foot contour line around the valleys of Little River, Mosby Creek, Sharps Creek and Lost Creek to the intersection of R1W/R1E and State Highway 58);

(16) North along R1W/R1E, six miles, until it intersects the 1,000 foot contour line just north of Little Fall Creek;

(17) Continuing along the 1,000 foot contour line around Hills Creek, up the southern slope of McKenzie River Valley to Ben and Kay Dorris State Park, crossing over and down the northern slope around Camp Creek, Mohawk River and its tributaries, Calapooia River (three miles southeast of the town of Dollar) to a point where Wiley Creek intersects R1E/R1W approximately one mile south of T14S/T13S;

(18) North along R1E/R1W 7.5 miles to T12S/T13S at Cedar Creek;

(19) West along T12S/T13S four miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(20) Continuing in a general northerly direction along the 1,000 foot contour line around Crabtree Creek, Thomas Creek, North Santiam River (to its intersection with Sevenmile Creek), and Little North Santiam River to the intersection of the 1,000 foot contour line with R1E/R2E (approximately one mile north of State Highway 22);

(21) North along R1E/R2E (through a small portion of Silver Falls State Park) 14 miles to T6S/T7S;

(22) East along T6S/T7S six miles to R2E/R3E;

(23) North along R2E/R3E six miles to T5S/T6S;

(24) Due northeast 8.5 miles to the intersection of T4S/T5S and R4E/R3E;

(25) East along T4S/T5S six miles to R4E/R5E;

(26) North along R4E/R5E six miles to T3S/T4S;

(27) East along T3S/T4S six miles to R5E/R6E;

(28) North along R5E/R6E 10.5 miles to a point where it intersects the Mount Hood National Forest boundary (approximately three miles north of Interstate Highway 26);

(29) West four miles and north one mile along the forest boundary to the

## §9.91

## 27 CFR Ch. I (4–1–10 Edition)

1,000 foot contour line (just north of Bull Run River);

(30) North along the 1,000 foot contour line, into Multnomah County, to its intersection with R4E/R5E;

(31) Due north approximately three miles to the Oregon/Washington State line; and

(32) West and then north, 34 miles, along the Oregon/Washington State line to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-162, 48 FR 54221, Dec. 1, 1983]

### §9.91 Walla Walla Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Walla Walla Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Walla Walla Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, in the scale 1:100,000. They are entitled:

(1) “Walla Walla,” Washington-Oregon, 1980

(2) “Pendleton,” Oregon-Washington, 1983

(c) *Boundaries.* The Walla Walla Valley viticultural area is located within Walla Walla County in Washington State and Umatilla County in Oregon. It is entirely within the Columbia Valley viticultural area. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) The beginning point is on the Walla Walla quadrangle map, in T8N/37E, at the point where the 2,000 foot contour line intersects with an unnamed light duty road approximately 250 feet east of U.S. Highway 12 in Minnick, Washington (on maps measured in metric units, this elevation is between the 600 and 650 meter contour lines),

(2) Then the boundary goes northwest in a straight line for 7 kilometers (km), until it intersects with a power line that runs between T8N and T9N,

(3) Then the boundary follows the power line west for 8 km, where it diverges from the power line and goes west-southwest in a straight line for approximately 33 km to the intersection of 2 unnamed light duty roads in the area marked Ninemile Canyon in the southwest corner of T8N/R33E,

(4) Then the boundary goes south-southwest in a straight line approximately 8 km, until it reaches U.S.

Highway 12, about 2.5 km east of Reese, Washington,

(5) Then the boundary goes south in a straight line for approximately 8 km, crossing the Washington-Oregon state line and moving onto the Pendleton U.S.G.S. map, where it meets the 450 m contour line in T6N/R32E, near an unnamed peak with an elevation of 461 m,

(6) Then the boundary follows the 450 m contour line in a generally south-easterly direction until it intersects Dry Creek in T4N/R35E,

(7) Then the boundary goes southeast along Dry Creek (Oregon) until it reaches the 2000 foot contour line,

(8) Then the boundary follows the 2000 foot contour line in a generally northeasterly direction, crossing the Oregon-Washington state line and returning to the Walla Walla U.S.G.S map, until it reaches the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-441, 66 FR 11542, Feb. 26, 2001]

### §9.92 Madera.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Madera.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Madera viticultural area are eleven U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) “Clovis, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1964, photorevised 1972;

(2) “Fresno North, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1965, photorevised 1972;

(3) “Friant, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1964;

(4) “Lanes Bridge, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1964, photoinsected 1973;

(5) “Gregg, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1965;

(6) “Madera, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1963;

(7) “Kismet, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1961;

(8) “Raynor Creek, Cal.,” 7½ minute series, edition of 1961;

(9) “Fresno, Cal.,” scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1971;

(10) “Monterey, Cal.,” scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1974; and

(11) “San Jose, Cal.,” scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1969.